A/S-25/9

United Nations

Resolutions
and
Decisions

adopted by the General Assembly during its twenty-fifth special session

6 – 9 June 2001

General Assembly
Official Records • Twenty-fifth Special Session
Supplement No. 1 (A/S-25/9)

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NOTE

The resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly are identified as follows:

Regular sessions

Until the thirtieth regular session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed by a roman numeral in parentheses indicating the session (for example: resolution 3363 (XXX)). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter placed between the two numerals (for example: resolution 3367 A (XXX), resolutions 3411 A and B (XXX), resolutions 3419 A to D (XXX)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the thirty-first session, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of General Assembly documents, resolutions and decisions have been identified by an arabic numeral, indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution 31/1, decision 31/301). When several resolutions or decisions were adopted under the same number, each of them has been identified by a capital letter placed after the two numerals (for example: resolution 31/16 A, resolutions 31/6 A and B, decisions 31/406 A to E).

Special sessions

Until the seventh special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letter "S" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 3362 (S-VII)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the eighth special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letter "S" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution S-8/1, decision S-8/11).

Emergency special sessions

Until the fifth emergency special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letters "ES" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 2252 (ES-V)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the sixth emergency special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letters "ES" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution ES-6/1, decision ES-6/11).

In each of the series described above, the numbering follows the order of adoption.

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In addition to the text of resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly during its twenty-fifth special session, the present volume contains a checklist of resolutions and decisions.

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I. Agenda[1]

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3. Credentials of representatives to the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly:
   (*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
   (*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President.
5. Report of the Commission on Human Settlements acting as the Preparatory Committee for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II).
6. Organization of the session.
7. Adoption of the agenda.
8. Review and appraisal of progress made in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.
9. Further actions and initiatives for overcoming obstacles to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.
10. Declaration on cities and other human settlements in the new millennium.
11. Adoption of the final document.

[1] See also sect. IV.B, decision S-25/24.

II. Resolution adopted on the report of the Credentials Committee

S-25/1. Credentials of representatives to the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Credentials Committee[1] and the recommendation contained therein,

Approves the report of the Credentials Committee.

5th plenary meeting
8 June 2001

[1] A/S-25/6.

III. Resolution adopted on the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Twenty-fifth Special Session of the General Assembly

S-25/2. Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium

The General Assembly

Adopts the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium annexed to the present resolution.

6th plenary meeting
9 June 2001

Annex

Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium

We, the representatives of Governments, being guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, meeting at the special session of the General Assembly to review the implementation of the Habitat Agenda,[1] to recognize progress and to identify obstacles and emerging issues, reaffirm our will and commitment to implement fully the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements[2] and the Habitat Agenda and decide on further initiatives, in the spirit of the United Nations Millennium Declaration.[3] The Istanbul Declaration and the Habitat Agenda will remain the basic framework for sustainable human settlements development in the years to come.

Therefore, we:

A. Renewing the commitments made at the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

1. Reaffirm that human beings are at the centre of our concern for sustainable development and that they are the basis for our actions taken in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

2. Wish to stress that this is a special moment in the development of human settlements, when half of the world's 6 billion people will be living in cities and the world is facing the unprecedented growth of urban population, mainly in the developing world. The decisions we make now will have far-reaching consequences. We note with great concern that one fourth of the world's urban population is living below the poverty line. In many cities, which are confronted with rapid growth, environmental problems and the slow pace of economic development, it has not been possible to meet the challenges of generating sufficient employment, providing adequate housing and meeting the basic needs of citizens;

3. Re-emphasize that rural and urban areas are economically, socially and environmentally interdependent and that cities and towns are engines of growth contributing to the development of both rural and urban human settlements. Half of the world's inhabitants live in rural settlements and in Africa and Asia the population in the rural areas represents a majority. Integrated physical planning and balanced attention to rural and urban living conditions are of crucial importance for all nations. Full advantage must be taken of the complementary

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3–14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] Ibid., annex I.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

contributions and linkages between rural and urban areas by giving appropriate attention to their different economic, social and environmental requirements. While addressing urban poverty, it is also essential to eradicate rural poverty and to improve living conditions, as well as to create employment and educational opportunities in rural settlements and small and medium-sized cities and towns in rural areas;

4. Reconfirm our determination to address at all levels the deteriorating environmental conditions that threaten the health and quality of life of billions of people. Some activities at the local level that degrade the environment have implications at the global level and need to be addressed in the context of human settlements;

5. Reconfirm the goals and principles of adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world, as set out in the Habitat Agenda,[4] which form the basis of our commitments;

6. Renew and reaffirm the commitments we made in the Habitat Agenda concerning adequate shelter for all, sustainable human settlements, enablement and participation, gender equality, financing shelter and human settlements, international cooperation and assessing progress;[5]

B. Welcoming progress in implementing the Habitat Agenda

7. Commend the efforts by all levels of government, the United Nations, other intergovernmental organizations and Habitat Agenda partners, as well as those by the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), and welcome the progress made thus far towards the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. We note with appreciation the national and regional reports on the implementation of the Habitat Agenda[6] and the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) on the review and appraisal of progress made in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda,[7] taking into account the specific priorities and objectives of each region, and in conformity with the legal framework and national policies of each country;

8. Welcome the decision by the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-sixth session[8] that the Special Rapporteur whose mandate would focus on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living should, as a part of his mandate, develop a regular dialogue and discuss possible areas of collaboration with Governments, relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, international organizations in the field of housing rights, including the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), non-governmental organizations and international financial institutions, and should make recommendations on the realization of the rights relevant to the mandate;

9. Also take note with satisfaction of the growing awareness of the need to address, in an integrated manner, poverty, homelessness, unemployment, lack of basic services, exclusion of women and children and of marginalized groups, including indigenous communities, and social fragmentation, in order to achieve better, more liveable and inclusive human settlements worldwide. Governments, international organizations and members of civil society have made continuous efforts to address those problems;

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[4] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HabitatII), Istanbul, 3–14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II, chap. II, para. 25.

[5] Ibid., annex II, chap. III.

[6] The reports were provided to participants in the special session as resource documents. See www.unchs.org/istanbul+5/nationalr.htm.

[7] A/S-25/3.

[8] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2000/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A, resolution 2000/9.

10. Take note of the development of integrated and participatory approaches to urban environmental planning and management in relation to the implementation of Agenda 21.[9] In this regard, we welcome the support provided by many Governments to mechanisms for consultations and partnerships among interested parties to prepare and implement local environmental plans and local Agenda 21 initiatives;

11. Welcome the increasing economic role of cities and towns in our globalizing world and the progress made in forging public-private partnerships and strengthening small enterprises and microenterprises. Cities and towns hold the potential to maximize the benefits and to offset the negative consequences of globalization. Well-managed cities can provide an economic environment capable of generating employment opportunities, as well as offering a diversity of goods and services;

12. Welcome the efforts made so far by many developing countries in effecting decentralization in the management of cities as a means of strengthening the operation of local authorities in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

13. Welcome the contributions of national and other Governments, which have the primary responsibility for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda through their laws, policies and programmes;

14. Appreciate the important contributions made by local authorities worldwide in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda through concerted efforts and strengthened partnerships between Governments at all levels, resulting in the improved condition of human settlements, including improved urban governance. Broad-based participation in decision-making, together with accountability, simplicity of procedures and transparency, is imperative to prevent corruption and to promote public interests. In this regard, we note with satisfaction the increased priority given to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and to the principles of good governance at all levels;

15. Recognize the important work done by the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. At the same time, we encourage them to continue to promote the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

16. Recognize that the overall thrust of the new strategic vision of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and its emphasis on the two global campaigns on secure tenure and urban governance are strategic points of entry for the effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda, especially for guiding international cooperation on adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development. In this regard, we welcome the establishment of the Advisory Committee of Local Authorities and express our appreciation for its contributions to the work of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and to the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly;

C. Recognizing gaps and obstacles

17. Take note with great concern of the current conditions of human settlements worldwide, especially as documented in the third global report on human settlements.[10] Although Governments and their Habitat Agenda partners have continued efforts to fulfil their commitments, widespread poverty remains the core obstacle, and environmental conditions need significant improvement in many countries. Critically, the majority of people living in poverty still lack legal security of tenure for their dwellings, while others lack even basic shelter. Thus, serious impediments to sustainable human settlements development still persist;

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[9] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No.E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[10] United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), *Cities in a Globalizing World: Global Report on Human Settlements 2001* (London, and Sterling, Virginia, Earthscan Publications Ltd., 2001).

18. Note with concern that one of the basic obstacles to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda is the discrepancy between the commitments made at Istanbul and the political will to fulfil them. We also acknowledge the gaps in both public information and awareness-raising as impediments;

19. Recognize that serious financial constraints give rise to acute problems of adequate shelter, housing and human settlements in countries that receive an influx of refugees as a result of ongoing conflicts, human-made and natural disasters and other calamities taking place in neighbouring countries;

20. Acknowledge the gaps in shelter and urban policies that have limited the opportunities for participation and partnership and have made it difficult to convert best practices into good policies. We are also deeply concerned that many women still do not participate fully, on the basis of equality, in all spheres of society, while at the same time suffering to a greater extent the effects of poverty;

21. Also acknowledge the fact that the urbanization process in the world has resulted in metropolitan concentrations that extend over the administrative boundaries of the original cities, expand over two or more administrative units, have local authorities with different capacities and priorities and suffer from an absence of coordination;

22. Recognize major obstacles that prevent the efficient functioning of land and housing markets to ensure an adequate supply of shelter. Actions recommended in paragraph 76 of the Habitat Agenda have not been fully implemented;

23. Have identified considerable obstacles associated with limited economic, technological and institutional capacities at all levels of government, in particular in the developing and the least developed countries. We recognize the absence of comprehensive and inclusive policies for capacity-building institutions and their networking;

24. Have also identified economic policies and financial market constraints at all levels that have prevented the mobilization of adequate resources to meet the sustainable human settlements needs of many countries;

25. Recognize that the mobilization of domestic resources as well as sound national policies are crucial for financing shelter and human settlements. Although Governments have the primary responsibility for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, international support is likewise essential. We regret that international cooperation in shelter and human settlements development has not been enhanced significantly since 1996, which is a growing cause for concern. We also regret that many countries have been unable to make sufficient use of market mechanisms in support of their financial needs for shelter and human settlements development;

26. Recognize that there is unequal access to information and communication technologies, in particular in the developing countries, which has resulted in the inability of Governments and Habitat Agenda partners to make the best use of those resources in implementing the Habitat Agenda;

27. Further resolve to take concerted action against international terrorism, which causes serious obstacles to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

28. Recognize that the consequences of those gaps and obstacles are serious: for the first time in human history a majority of the world's 6 billion people will live in cities. Many people have experienced a deterioration in their living environment, not an improvement. The gaps and obstacles encountered in the past five years have slowed down global progress towards sustainable human settlements development. It is essential that actions are taken to ensure that the Habitat Agenda is now translated into policy and practice in every country;

D. Taking further actions

29. Affirm our commitment to overcoming obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, especially poverty, which we consider to be the major underlying factor, and to strengthening and safeguarding national and international enabling environments, and to that end pledge to accelerate our efforts to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda. Determined to give new momentum to our efforts to improve the condition of human settlements, we here set out further initiatives for achieving those ends. At the start of the new millennium, aware of our responsibilities towards future generations, we are strongly committed to adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world. We invite people from all countries and all walks of life, as well as the international community, to join in renewed dedication to our shared vision for a more just and equitable world;

30. Reaffirm that the family is the basic unit of society and as such should be strengthened. It is entitled to receive comprehensive protection and support. In different cultural, political and social systems, various forms of the family exist. Marriage must be entered into with the free consent of the intending spouses and husband and wife should be equal partners. The rights, capabilities and responsibilities of family members must be respected. Human settlements planning should take into account the constructive role of the family in the design, development and management of such settlements. Society should facilitate, as appropriate, all necessary conditions for its integration, reunification, preservation, improvement and protection within adequate shelter and with access to basic services and a sustainable livelihood;[11]

31. Resolve, within the framework, inter alia, of a poverty eradication strategy, to encourage social and economic policies that are designed to meet the housing needs of families and their individual members, with particular attention to the care of children;[12]

32. Also resolve to promote changes in attitudes, structures, policies, laws and other practices relating to gender in order to eliminate all obstacles to human dignity and equality in family and society and to promote the full and equal participation of women and men, inter alia, in the formulation and implementation of and follow-up to public policies and programmes;[13]

33. Invite Governments, the United Nations and other international organizations to strengthen the quality and consistency of their support for poverty eradication and sustainable human settlements development, in particular in the least developed countries. This in turn requires not only renewed political will, but also the mobilization and allocation of new and additional resources at both the national and international levels. We urge the strengthening of international assistance to developing countries in their efforts to alleviate poverty, including by creating an enabling environment that would facilitate the integration of developing countries into the world economy, improving their market access, facilitating the flow of financial resources and implementing fully and effectively all initiatives already launched regarding debt relief;

34. Emphasize that the international community should consider further measures, as appropriate, that would lead to durable solutions to the external debt burden of developing countries;

35. Express, in this connection, our appreciation to the developed countries that have agreed to and have reached the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for overall official development assistance, and call upon developed countries that have not yet done so to strengthen their efforts to achieve the agreed target of 0.7 per cent as soon as possible and, where agreed, within that target, to earmark 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of their gross national product for the least developed countries;

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[11] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3–14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II, chap. II, para. 31.

[12] Ibid., para. 40 (*k*).

[13] Ibid., para. 119 (*e*).

36. Request the international community to support strongly poverty eradication, and welcome the ongoing consultations by the Secretary-General on the establishment of a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication to finance and realize, inter alia, the social policies and programmes of the Habitat Agenda to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in developing countries, especially the least developed countries, bearing in mind the voluntary nature of the contributions;

37. Resolve to raise awareness about human settlements challenges and solutions through full and open dissemination of information, and commit ourselves to renew and foster political will at all levels;

38. Also resolve to empower the poor and vulnerable, inter alia, by promoting greater security of tenure and enabling better access to information and good practices, including awareness of legal rights. We aim to develop specific policies to overcome growing urban poverty;

39. Further resolve to empower local authorities, non-governmental organizations and other Habitat Agenda partners, within the legal framework and according to the conditions of each country, to play a more effective role in the provision of shelter and in sustainable human settlements development. This can be achieved through effective decentralization, where appropriate, of responsibilities, policy management, decision-making authority and sufficient resources, where possible including revenue-collection authority to local authorities, through participation and local democracy as well as through international cooperation and partnerships. In particular, the effective role of women in decision-making in local authorities should be ensured, if necessary through appropriate mechanisms. In this context, we agree to intensify our dialogue, where possible, including through the Commission on Human Settlements, on all issues related to effective decentralization and the strengthening of local authorities, in support of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, in conformity with the legal framework and policies of each country;

40. Encourage authorities within metropolitan areas to develop mechanisms and to foster, where appropriate, legal, financial, administrative, planning and coordination instruments, in order to achieve more equitable, ordered and functional cities;

41. Resolve to build capacities and networks to enable all partners to play an effective role in shelter and human settlements development. The management of urbanization processes requires strong and accountable public institutions able to provide an effective framework in which everybody has access to basic services. Capacity-building needs to be directed towards, inter alia, supporting decentralization and participatory urban management processes. We also pledge to strengthen the institutions and legal frameworks that assist and allow broad-based participation in decision-making and in the implementation of human settlements strategies, policies and programmes;

42. Acknowledge, value and support volunteer work and the work of community-based organizations. Voluntary practices offer an important contribution to the development of human settlements, as they help to build strong, cohesive communities as well as to develop a sense of social solidarity, in the process generating significant economic outputs;

43. Are committed to improving prevention, preparedness, mitigation and response capacities, with the contribution of national and international cooperation networks, in order to reduce the vulnerability of human settlements to natural and human-made disasters and to implement effective post-disaster programmes for the affected human settlements, aimed, inter alia, at meeting immediate needs, reducing future disaster risks and making rebuilt human settlements accessible to all;

44. Commit ourselves to the goal of gender equality in human settlements development and resolve to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat poverty and to stimulate the development of human settlements that are truly sustainable. We further commit ourselves to formulating and strengthening policies and practices to promote the full and equal participation of women in human settlements planning and decision-making;

45. Also commit ourselves to strengthening existing financial mechanisms and to identifying and developing appropriate innovative approaches for financing shelter and human settlements development at all levels. Furthermore, we resolve to continue to undertake legislative and administrative reforms giving women full and equal access to economic resources, including the right to inheritance and the ownership of land and other property, credit, natural resources and appropriate technologies, and to ensure their right to security of tenure and their right to enter into contractual agreements. We resolve to promote increased and equal access for all people to open, efficient, effective and appropriate housing finance, to support savings mechanisms in the informal sector, where appropriate, and to strengthen regulatory and legal frameworks and financial management capacity at all appropriate levels;

46. Resolve to promote the upgrading of slums and the regularization of squatter settlements, within the legal framework of each country. In particular, we reiterate the aim of the "Cities without Slums" initiative to make a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020;

47. Affirm that, in the interest of affordable housing for the poor, it is necessary to promote cooperation among countries in order to popularize the use of adequate low-cost and sustainable building materials and appropriate technology for the construction of adequate low-cost housing and services within the reach of the poor, especially in slums and unplanned settlements;

48. Resolve to intensify efforts to include countries with economies in transition in the system of multilateral cooperation in the sustainable development of human settlements by developing the support for those countries to determine an adequate level of decentralization in the governance of urban and rural human settlements. We reiterate our commitment to involve in those efforts the United Nations financial institutions, international and national foundations, the private sector and other partners of the Habitat Agenda;

49. Take note with satisfaction of the ongoing formulation of housing policy by many countries. We resolve to undertake the legislative and administrative reforms needed to support the efforts of people, individually and collectively, to produce affordable shelter, to adopt proactive planning of land supply, to promote the efficient functioning of land markets and administration, to eradicate legal and social barriers to equal and equitable access to land and to ensure that the equal rights of women and men to land and property are protected under the law. In implementing the above, we acknowledge the need for vigorously promoting affordable shelter and basic services for the homeless, preventing forced evictions that are contrary to the law and facilitating the access of all people, in particular the poor and vulnerable groups, to information on housing legislation, including any legal rights, and to remedies when those laws are violated. In this connection, we note with appreciation and support the initial approach and activities of the Global Campaign for Secure Tenure;

50. See the implementation of the Habitat Agenda as an integral part of the overall fight for the eradication of poverty. The implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the pursuit of sustainable development are intimately linked and interdependent, and human settlements development is a key factor for sustainable development. The World Summit on Sustainable Development, to be held at Johannesburg, South Africa, from 2 to 11 September 2002, provides a good opportunity to pursue further and intensify that relationship;

51. Resolve to intensify efforts to ensure the transparent, responsible, accountable, just, effective and efficient governance of cities and other human settlements. We recognize that good governance, within each country and at the international level, is essential to addressing the challenges of urban poverty and environmental degradation and to harnessing the potential opportunities offered by globalization. Cities need specific approaches and methodologies to improve governance, to plan and act strategically in order to reduce urban poverty and social exclusion and to improve the economic and social status of all citizens and protect the environment in a sustainable way. In this connection, we note the importance of promoting sustainable livelihoods through education and training, in particular for the poor and vulnerable groups;

52. The human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) pandemic has developed in a much faster and much more dramatic way than could have been foreseen at Istanbul. We resolve to intensify efforts at the international and national levels against HIV/AIDS and, in particular, to formulate and implement appropriate policies and actions to address the impact of HIV/AIDS on human settlements. We recognize the problem of accessing financial resources for housing by HIV/AIDS victims and the need for shelter solutions for accommodating HIV/AIDS victims, especially the orphans and the terminally ill;

53. Resolve to intensify efforts to enhance the role of youth and civil society and to increase cooperation with parliamentarians in human settlements development;

54. Also resolve to promote more determined action against urban crime and violence, in particular violence against women, children and the elderly, through a coordinated response at all levels, in accordance, as appropriate, with integrated crime prevention action plans. Those plans might include a diagnostic survey of crime phenomena, the identification of all the relevant actors in crime prevention and the fight against crime, the establishment of consultation mechanisms for the design of a coherent strategy and the elaboration of possible solutions to those problems;

55. Further resolve to address seriously the challenges to human settlements posed by wars, conflicts, refugees and human-made disasters, and commit ourselves, through enhanced international cooperation mechanisms, to support post-conflict and post-disaster countries, with special emphasis on the provision of shelter and other basic services, in particular to vulnerable groups, refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as to facilitate restoring security of tenure and property rights;

56. Resolve to take further effective measures to remove obstacles to the full implementation of the Habitat Agenda as well as obstacles to the realization of the rights of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and must be combated and eliminated;

57. Also resolve to expand and to strengthen the protection of civilians in conformity with international humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[14] including article 49 thereof;

58. Resolve to strengthen international cooperation, including burden-sharing in, and the coordination of humanitarian assistance to, the countries hosting refugees, and to help all refugees and displaced persons to return voluntarily to their homes, in safety and dignity, and to be reintegrated smoothly into their societies;

59. Resolve to promote access to safe drinking water for all and to facilitate the provision of basic infrastructure and urban services, including adequate sanitation, waste management and sustainable transport that is integrated and accessible to all, including people with disabilities. To that end, we need to promote transparent and accountable management of public services, as well as partnerships with the private sector and non-profit organizations, for the delivery of those services;

60. Commit ourselves to intensifying efforts to improve sustainable environmental planning and management practices and to promote sustainable production and consumption patterns in human settlements in all countries, in particular in industrialized countries. Integrated approaches addressing social, economic and environmental issues should be taken more systematically at all levels. Agenda 21 and the local Agenda 21 initiatives provide important inputs to the process;

61. Reiterate the need to integrate the local Agenda 21 process, as mentioned above, in the global plan of action for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. The aims, policies and strategies of both agendas should be harmonized in order to promote sustainable urban planning and management;

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[14] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

62. Also reiterate that Governments, local authorities and other Habitat Agenda partners should regularly monitor and evaluate their own performances and that, in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, Governments at all levels should identify and disseminate best practices and apply shelter and human settlements development indicators. To this end, we need to strengthen the capacity among all Habitat Agenda partners to handle and analyse information as well as to communicate with each other;

63. A further goal is to translate best practices into policies and to permit their replication. In this respect, the international community should ensure the effective formatting and dissemination of proven best practices and policies;

64. Recognizing that those living in poverty are in fact rich in innovative faculties and that microcredit plays an important role in eradicating poverty and improving human settlements, and, following success stories of some countries in this field, we encourage Governments, within their legal framework, and both national and international financial institutions, to strengthen the institutional frameworks by which it would be possible to extend microcredit, without collateral or security, to those living in poverty, in particular women;

65. Reiterate that international cooperation takes on added significance and importance in the light of recent trends towards the increased globalization and interdependence of the world economy. There is a need for the political will of all States and for specific action at the international level, including among cities, to inspire, to encourage and to strengthen existing and innovative forms of cooperation and partnership, coordination at all levels and increased investment from all sources, including the private sector, in order to contribute effectively to the improvement of shelter conditions, especially in developing countries. In this regard, we also resolve to pay particular attention to cities and other human settlements in critical natural environments, such as arid and semi-arid areas, for the purpose of providing assistance to and support for their development;

66. Reconfirm the role of the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in advocating, promoting, monitoring and assessing the progress made in implementing the goals of adequate shelter for all by providing legal security of tenure and sustainable human settlements development in all countries and in combining best practices, enabling policies, and compiling legislation and action plans for identifying illustrative cities for the two global campaigns and advancing further the normative[15] debate and operational action on major human settlements issues, inter alia, by timely and regular publication of global flagship reports. We also support the establishment of the Habitat Agenda Task Manager System, designed to allow better monitoring and mutual reinforcement of actions taken by international agencies in support of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

67. Reaffirm our commitment to international cooperation as an essential element in the implementation of the Istanbul Declaration and the Habitat Agenda. In this regard, we invite the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on options for reviewing and strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the status, role and function of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), in

[15] The term "norm" refers to generally accepted standards, guidelines or principles, and should not be understood to imply that they are intended to be implemented through binding legal instruments.

accordance with the relevant decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II);[16]

68. Agree to review regularly the further implementation of the Habitat Agenda, with a view to assessing progress and considering new initiatives.

[16] See resolutions 51/177 of 16 December 1996 and 53/242 of 28 July 1999; the agreed conclusions of the coordination segment of the Economic and Social Council of 2000 (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/55/3/Rev.1), chap. V); and paras. 224 and 229 of the Habitat Agenda.

IV. Decisions

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A. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

S-25/11. Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 6 June 2001, the General Assembly decided that the Credentials Committee for the twenty-fifth special session, appointed in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, would have the same membership as the Credentials Committee of the fifty-fifth regular session of the Assembly.

The Committee was therefore composed of the following Member States: BAHAMAS, CHINA, ECUADOR, GABON, IRELAND, MAURITIUS, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, THAILAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

S-25/12. Election of the President of the General Assembly[1]

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 6 June 2001, the General Assembly decided that the President of the Assembly at its fifty-fifth regular session would serve in the same capacity at the twenty-fifth special session.

Mr. Harri HOLKERI (Finland) was therefore elected President of the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth special session.

[1] In accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the General Committee consists of the President of the Assembly, the twenty-one Vice-Presidents and the Chairpersons of the six Main Committees. See also decisions S-25/15 and S-25/16.

S-25/13. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly[1]

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 6 June 2001, the General Assembly decided that the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly at its fifty-fifth regular session would serve in the same capacity at the twenty-fifth special session.

The representatives of the following twenty-one Member States were therefore elected Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly: BELARUS, BHUTAN, BURKINA FASO, CHINA, COMOROS, EL SALVADOR, FRANCE, GABON, GUINEA, HAITI, KUWAIT, MALDIVES, MOZAMBIQUE, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SURINAME, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN and YEMEN.

S-25/14. Election of the Chairpersons of the Main Committees[1]

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 6 June 2001, the General Assembly decided that the Chairpersons of the Main Committees of the fifty-fifth regular session would serve in the same capacity at the twenty-fifth special session.

The following persons were therefore elected Chairpersons of the Main Committees:

First Committee:	U Mya THAN (Myanmar)
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee):	Mr. Matia Mulumba SEMAKULA KIWANUKA (Uganda)
Second Committee:	Mr. Alexandru NICULESCU (Romania)
Third Committee:	Mrs. Yvonne GITTENS-JOSEPH (Trinidad and Tobago)
Fifth Committee:	Mr. Gert ROSENTHAL (Guatemala)
Sixth Committee:	Mr. Mauro POLITI (Italy)

At the same meeting, the General Assembly was informed that, in the absence of the Chairperson of the First Committee, Mr. Abdelkader MESDOUA (Algeria), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, would act as Chairperson of the Committee for the duration of the special session.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly was also informed that, in the absence of the Chairperson of the Special Political and Decolonization (Fourth) Committee, Mr. Patrick Albert LEWIS (Antigua and Barbuda), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, would act as Chairperson of the Committee for the duration of the special session.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly was further informed that, in the absence of the Chairperson of the Sixth Committee, Mr. Marcelo VASQUEZ (Ecuador), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, would act as Chairperson of the Committee for the duration of the special session.

S-25/15. Election of the officers of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Twenty-fifth Special Session of the General Assembly

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 6 June 2001, the General Assembly elected the Chairperson of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Twenty-fifth Special Session.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided that the Chairperson of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole would be a full member of the General Committee of the twenty-fifth special session.

At its 1st meeting, on 6 June 2001, the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole elected its other officers.

The Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole is therefore composed of the following elected officers:

Chairperson:	Mr. German GARCIA DURAN (Colombia)
Vice-Chairpersons:	Mr. Seydou SY SALL (Senegal) Mr. Manfred KONUKIEWITZ (Germany) Mr. Andrzej OLSZOKA (Poland)
Rapporteur:	Mr. Alireza ESAMAEILZADEH (Islamic Republic of Iran)

S-25/16. Election of the officers of the Thematic Committee

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 6 June 2001, the General Assembly elected the Chairperson of the Thematic Committee of the twenty-fifth special session.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided that the Chairperson of the Thematic Committee would be a full member of the General Committee of the twenty-fifth special session.

At its 1st meeting, on 6 June 2001, the Thematic Committee elected its other officers.

The Thematic Committee is therefore composed of the following elected officers:

Chairperson:	Mr. Slaheddine BELAID (Tunisia)
Vice-Chairpersons:	Mrs. Erna WITOELAR (Indonesia) Mr. Jose Maria MATAMOROS (Venezuela) Mr. Luis GARCIA CEREZO (Spain)
Rapporteur:	Mrs. Elena SZOLGAYOVA (Slovakia)

B. OTHER DECISIONS

S-25/21. Organizational arrangements for the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 6 June 2001, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Settlements acting as the Preparatory Committee for the twenty-fifth special session,[2] approved the following organizational arrangements for the special session:

A. *President*

1. The twenty-fifth special session shall take place under the presidency of the President of the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth regular session.

B. *Vice-Presidents*

2. The Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth special session shall be the same as those at its fifty-fifth regular session.

C. *Credentials Committee*

3. The Credentials Committee of the twenty-fifth special session shall have the same composition as that for the Credentials Committee of the fifty-fifth regular session of the General Assembly.

[2] A/S-25/2.

D. *Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole*

4. The General Assembly, at its twenty-fifth special session, shall establish an Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Twenty-fifth Special Session. The Bureau of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole shall consist of one Chairperson, three Vice-Chairpersons, and a Rapporteur. The Bureau of the Commission on Human Settlements, acting as the Preparatory Committee for the twenty-fifth special session, should serve as the Bureau of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole.

E. *Thematic Committee*

5. The General Assembly, at its twenty-fifth special session, shall establish a Thematic Committee. The Bureau of the Thematic Committee shall consist of one Chairperson, three Vice-Chairpersons and a Rapporteur.

F. *General Committee*

6. The General Committee of the twenty-fifth special session shall consist of the President and the twenty-one Vice-Presidents of the special session, the Chairpersons of the six Main Committees of the fifty-fifth regular session of the General Assembly, the Chairperson of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole and the Chairperson of the Thematic Committee.

G. *Rules of procedure*

7. The rules of procedure of the General Assembly shall apply at the twenty-fifth special session.

H. *Debate in plenary*

8. Statements in the debate in plenary shall be limited to five minutes.

I. *Participation of speakers other than Member States*

9. Observers may make statements in the debate in plenary.

10. Entities of the United Nations system, including programmes, funds, specialized agencies and regional commissions, with specific expertise in the subject matter of the special session, may make statements in the debate in plenary, provided that they are represented at the highest level. Representatives of the United Nations system may also make statements in the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole and in the Thematic Committee.

11. Given the time available, a limited number of representatives of local authorities, non-governmental organizations and other Habitat Agenda partners may make statements in the debate in plenary. Representatives of local authorities, non-governmental organizations and other Habitat Agenda partners may make statements in the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole and in the Thematic Committee.

12. The last two speaking slots at each plenary meeting, with the exception of the first and last plenary meetings, may be reserved for participants other than Member States, the Holy See, Switzerland and Palestine, provided that they are represented at the highest level.

J. *Schedule of plenary meetings*

13. Six plenary meetings will be held over the three-day period, with two meetings per day according to the following schedule: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

S-25/22. Participation of local authorities, non-governmental organizations and other Habitat Agenda partners in the debate in plenary

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 6 June 2001, the General Assembly decided that the representatives of the following 11 local authorities, non-governmental organizations and other Habitat Agenda partners might make statements in the debate in plenary:

1. African Centre for Empowerment, Gender and Advocacy
2. Global Parliamentarians on Habitat
3. Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood
4. Habitat International Coalition
5. Habitat Professionals Forum
6. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
7. NGO Committee on Human Settlements
8. Society for the Promotion of Area Resources Centres/Asia Women and Shelter Network
9. Women and Shelter Network, Latin American and Caribbean Region
10. World Association of Cities and Local Authorities Coordination
11. Youth for Habitat

S-25/23. Speakers in the debate in plenary for the last two speaking slots at each plenary meeting, with the exception of the first and last plenary meetings

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 6 June 2001, the General Assembly approved eight speakers in the debate in plenary for the last two speaking slots at each plenary meeting, with the exception of the first and last plenary meetings, as follows:

For the 2nd plenary meeting (Wednesday, 6 June 2001, p.m.): the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the President of the World Association of Cities and Local Authorities Coordination;

For the 3rd plenary meeting (Thursday, 7 June 2001, a.m.): the President of the Habitat Professionals Forum and the President of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat;

For the 4th plenary meeting (Thursday, 7 June 2001, p.m.): the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund and the Chairperson of the NGO Committee on Human Settlements; and

For the 5th plenary meeting (Friday, 8 June 2001, a.m.): the Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the President of the Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood.

S-25/24. Adoption of the agenda

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 6 June 2001, the General Assembly adopted the agenda for the twenty-fifth special session.[3]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided:

[3] A/S-25/5.

(*a*) To consider all the items on the agenda directly in plenary meeting;

(*b*) To allocate agenda items 8 to 10 to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Twenty-fifth Special Session for its consideration.

Annex

Checklist of resolutions and decisions

This checklist includes the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly during its twenty-fifth special session. The resolutions and decisions were adopted without a vote.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
S-25/1.	Credentials of representatives to the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly	3 (*b*)	5th	8 June 2001	3
S-25/2.	Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium	10	6th	9 June 2001	5

DECISIONS

Decision No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
	A. Elections and appointments				
S-25/11.	Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee	3 (*a*)	1st	6 June 2001	15
S-25/12.	Election of the President of the General Assembly	4	1st	6 June 2001	15
S-25/13.	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly	6	1st	6 June 2001	16
S-25/14.	Election of the Chairpersons of the Main Committees	6	1st	6 June 2001	16
S-25/15.	Election of the officers of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Twenty-fifth Special Session of the General Assembly	6	1st	6 June 2001	16
S-25/16.	Election of the officers of the Thematic Committee	6	1st	6 June 2001	17
	B. Other decisions				
S-25/21.	Organizational arrangements for the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly	6	1st	6 June 2001	17
S-25/22.	Participation of local authorities, non-governmental organizations and other Habitat Agenda partners in the debate in plenary	6	1st	6 June 2001	19
S-25/23.	Speakers in the debate in plenary for the last two speaking slots at each plenary meeting, with the exception of the first and last plenary meetings	6	1st	6 June 2001	19
S-25/24.	Adoption of the agenda	7	1st	6 June 2001	19

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